No. 721,533. PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

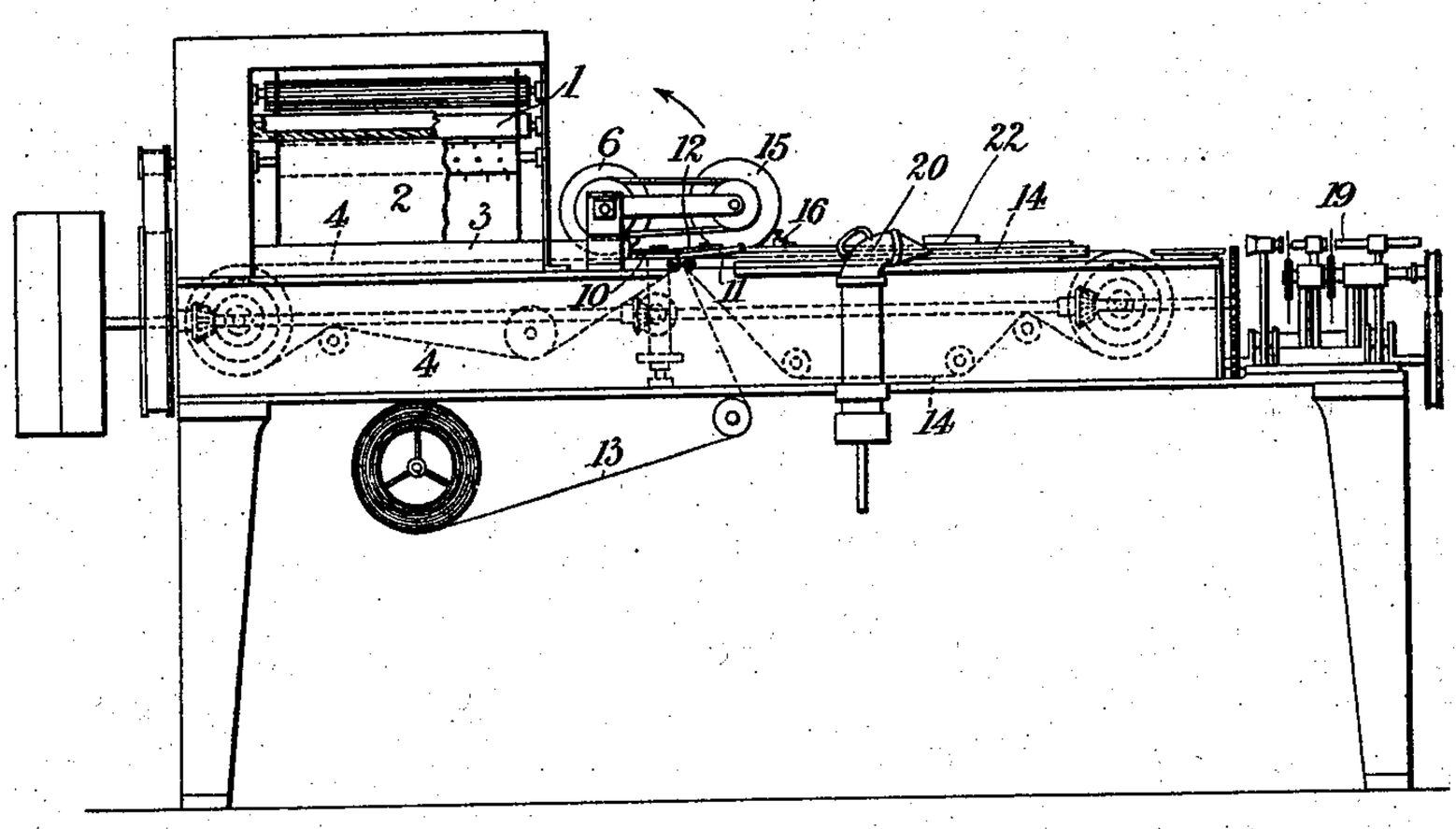
L. B. BARON.

# CIGARETTE MAKING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*




WITNESSES.

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Stephen Ginsta.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

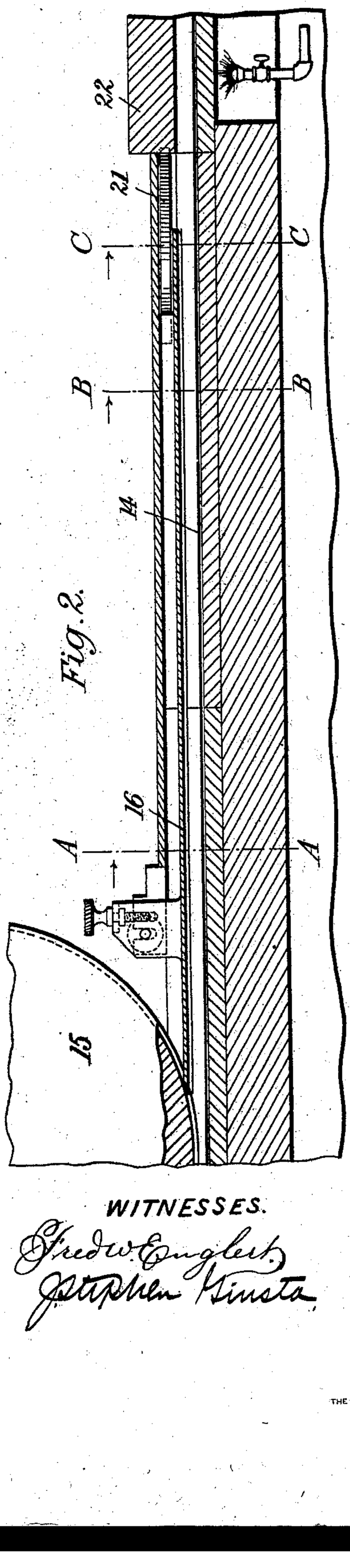


Fig. 2.

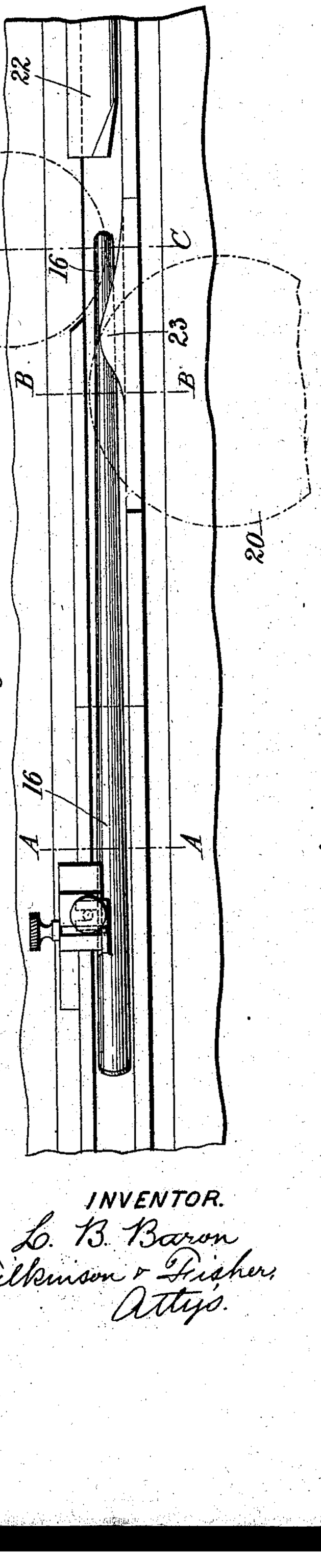


Fig. 3.

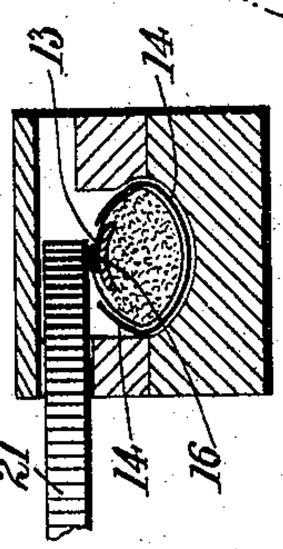


Fig. 6.

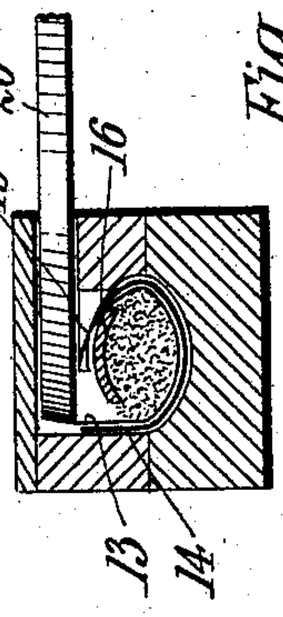


Fig. 5.

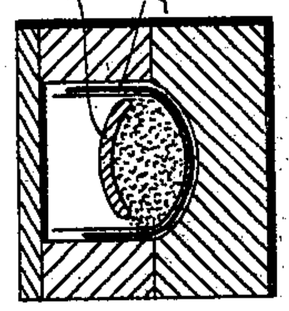


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS B. BARON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## CIGARETTE-MAKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,533, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 27, 1902. Serial No. 109,188. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS BERNHARD BARON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at London, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cigarette-Making Machines, of which the following is a specification.

In what are known as "cigarette-making machines" it has heretofore been common to comb out the tobacco and supply it to an endless traveling belt over which has been a traveling pressure-belt which formed the top of the channel and kept the tobacco down and assisted in conducting it to and through the compression-rollers, after passing through which the tobacco met the wrapping-paper, usually traveling forward with a second endless belt, the paper being pasted at the edge and wrapped around the tobacco and the continuous cigarette-rod passed out through cutting mechanism, which cuts the same into predetermined lengths. In such machines a small tongue has been employed over which the wrapping-paper has been slightly curled, and the cover-plate has turned one edge of such paper down onto the tobacco, the other standing up vertically against the side of the trough while the paste has been applied thereto, after which the pasted edge has been turned down and pressed upon the paper already resting on the tobacco rod.

According to this invention it is proposed that the tongue over which the paper is curled or folded shall be extended up to and beyond the point where the paper meets the pasting mechanism, thus keeping the tobacco rod in compression and free from that edge of the paper where the paste is to be applied and preventing such tobacco from in any way getting between the joint of the seam to be made, all as hereinafter more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in general elevation one form of cigarette-making machine. Fig. 2 is a view, on an enlarged scale, in sectional elevation, showing the present improvement. Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 2 with the last compression-wheel omitted. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line A A. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line B B, and Fig. 6 a cross-section on the line C C.

In said drawings, 1 represents the usual combing-machine for shredding the tobacco; 2, the chamber through which the tobacco falls from the combs to the feed-trough 3, the bottom of which is formed of the first endless belt 4, which travels over the bottom of the trough and carries the tobacco to the compression and feed wheels 6, 10, and 15, where it meets the second endless belt 14 and the wrapping-paper 13, being then led forward under the compression or feed wheel 15, from whence it passes under the improved tongue 16, under which it is held while the paper 13 is being wrapped over the tongue, pasted on the upstanding edge by the usual paster mechanism 20, the pasted edge being turned down by the usual disk 21, after which the completed cigarette-rod passes out to the cutting mechanism 19. The tongue 16 extends from the compression-wheel 15 beyond the pasting-wheel and beyond the first half of the disk 21. As shown in Fig. 3, it is widest near the compression-wheel 15 and gradually narrows down.

The frame of the machine is provided with a curved projection 23, which turns down one side of the paper before the pasted edge thereof is acted upon by the disk 21, the pasting-wheel 20 also aiding in this operation.

If desired, a portion of the trough or trough-cover at 22 between the pasting mechanism and the cut-off mechanism may be heated, so as to rapidly dry the applied paste.

It will be seen that by the before-described construction the tobacco has no chance to expand and rise up opposite the paper before the paste has been applied thereto and the paper turned down on the completed rod. Hence the joint or seam is more accurately and completely made than has heretofore been possible, for instead of turning down the pasted edge and pressing it on the paper resting on the rough tobacco it is turned down onto the smooth surface of the improved tongue.

What I claim is—

In cigarette-machines, and in combination, devices for first feeding and compressing the tobacco, a tongue for retaining the tobacco in its compressed form, a turning-down device adapted to turn one edge of the paper down upon said tongue, a pasting device situated above said tongue, and a second turning-down device also above said tongue, adapted to turn down the pasted edge of the paper upon the unpasted edge using said tongue as a bed-plate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS B. BARON.

Witnesses:
B. A. GLUCKSTEND,
W. H. LOUDEN.